

My specimens of *Erithacus rubecula* from the Azores are slightly smaller and paler than British examples. But the bird appeared to be quite identical in habits with our Red-breast.

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We reached Cowes on May 8th, after an absence of nearly five months. During the voyage I had made with my own hands about 500 bird-skins referable to about 120 species, of which three are believed to be new to science. (See Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 95, June 15th, 1904.)

In concluding my notes on the birds collected during the cruise, I wish to offer my very best thanks to the Earl of Crawford for his kindness in again taking me with him as Naturalist; also to Mr. C. R. Pawson and Dr. R.C. Macwatters, who accompanied Lord Crawford during the voyage, for the help which they frequently gave me in shooting specimens. I have worked out my collection of birds at the British Museum; and I tender my very best thanks to Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, Mr. W. Ogilvie-Grant, and their excellent assistants Messrs. Chubb, Wells, and Render, for the help which they have given me while doing so.

Lord Crawford has presented this West-Indian collection, as he did that obtained during our former voyage round the World, to the British Museum.

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XLIII.—*On further Collections of Birds from the Efulen District of Camaroon, West Africa.* By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, LL.D. &c.—Part II.\*

(Plate XII.)

IN this paper I continue the list of the birds forwarded by Mr. G. L. Bates during the last eighteen months. His collections are of very great importance to science, and I have included in the present memoir some valuable notes

\* Continued from p. 106. See also 'Ibis,' 1902, p. 89, for a previous paper on this subject.

which he has sent to me on the *Accipitres* of Efulen and the neighbourhood, thus bringing the record of his collections up to date. It has been a privilege to name several species in honour of this industrious and observant naturalist, whose labours in the cause of science are gratefully acknowledged by zoologists.

Mr. Bates sends me the following notes on the features of the Bulu country and of the Fang country, which lies to the south of it:—

“The most striking feature of this country is the completeness with which the face of the earth is covered by the forest. The only breaks in this forest-covering, apart from those made by clearings for human habitations and farms, are such as are caused by the passage of streams more than fifty feet wide. If they are below that width, the forest meets above them from the two banks and arches over the stream. There are also occasionally large bare rocks or cliffs to be seen. A temporary rent or chasm is also often made in the expanse of tree-tops by the fall of a large tree carrying with it a mass of smaller trees and vines. Except in such places, there is scarcely more light than that of twilight, even on the brightest day. The trees stand so close together that their foliage is blended into one cover, and their stems are like pillars supporting a common roof. But the space near the ground between the tree-stems is also filled with foliage—that of small shrubs and seedling trees, and especially of numberless vines, many bearing thorns, that form a tangled mass hard to penetrate. This tangled growth near the ground becomes less, however, where the mass of tree-tops above is very dense, and is really impenetrable only in old clearings where the large trees have been chopped away in previous years.”

“Apart from the German government road, the paths are little better than the trails of animals, and often follow for long distances the beds of streams, which form a natural open way through the undergrowth and vines. People who have travelled over these forest-paths have often remarked on the silence and the absence of signs of animal-life. But though

so little is seen or heard of it, animal-life is really abundant, and many a mammal or bird may be passed within a few feet and its presence never be suspected."

"The creatures of the forest form two almost distinct divisions—those which live on the ground, and those which live in the trees. It is as if nature had provided for the beasts and birds in this part of the world a two-storied house. Those on the 'ground-floor' are mainly hoofed animals—small antelopes, wild pigs, &c., which thread their way through the undergrowth and are seldom seen. Many birds also find their food and shelter on or near the ground, and seldom fly into the tree-tops. Such are the Guinea-fowls, the Ground-Doves, and the birds of different kinds called 'Akalat.' The principal inhabitants of the upper 'flat' are monkeys, squirrels, and other tree-climbing mammals, with the big fruit-eating birds, such as the Hornbills, Plantain-eaters, and Parrots—which, by the way, are an exception to the rule that the inhabitants of this forest are silent. All these creatures, and many others, pass their lives in the tree-tops, seldom descending to the ground. Monkeys can travel about everywhere without coming down from the trees, and can cross all except the widest streams on bridges formed by the meeting of the branches."

"In this sea of trees the clearings made by man form but small and scattered islands. The human population of the country is scanty, living in little villages situated far apart through the forest. A small plantation or garden furnishes sufficient food for a village. But it is the fashion to cultivate one patch of ground for a few years only and then to abandon it for another. These abandoned gardens do not go back to forest—at least not for many years,—but are soon taken possession of by a vegetation peculiar to themselves, to which the name of 'bush,' applied in the 'Kroo-boy' English of the coast to the forest, might be more appropriately given. It consists in some places of thickly-growing 'Mejom' (*Anomum*?) stalks from ten to fifteen feet in height, in other places of small trees or bushes bound together by thorny vines and a long vine-like sedge with cutting-edges. In spots where

the ground has been trodden hard the grass comes up. While these patches of old garden-ground form but a small proportion of the entire surface of the country, they are important as having a fauna almost distinct from that of the forest. Many forest-birds and animals are never met with in such places, while many species are confined to them and are never found in the forest. One would no more expect to see a Weaver-bird (*Hyphantornis*) or to hear the cackling of the 'Ókwal' (*Francolinus squamatus*) in the dense forest than in some other country and climate. The old garden-land seems to have a greater variety and abundance of small birds than the forest."

"One hundred and fifty or two hundred miles from the coast the sort of open growth found in the old gardens is much more extensive, either because a different soil or a scantier rainfall causes ground once cleared of forest to remain so, or because there has been in former years a great population which no longer exists. At that distance towards the interior there are also extensive grassy places. The numerous birds peculiar to the old garden-ground, where it exists in the small patches above described nearer the coast, must have come from the extensive open country farther inland."

"North and south through the Bulu country, parallel with the coast, runs what is sometimes spoken of as a range of mountains. It is not really such, however, but only the broken and hilly district forming the edge of the great plateau of Central Africa. In journeying to the interior from the coast there is a continual ascent in the hilly region; but when the hills are past, instead of a corresponding descent, there is still a slight increase of elevation as the traveller goes eastward. Efulen, fifty miles from the coast, is in the midst of the most rugged hills. Ebolewo'ó, a hundred and ten miles from the coast, is in a less hilly country, but the elevation is greater. A few days' journey east of Ebolewo'ó there are no hills at all; but the traveller continues to ascend, as is proved by the course of the streams, till he insensibly crosses from the river-basin of the coast to that of the Congo and finds the streams flowing toward the interior. This

water-parting is in a level district. The hilly country has been all passed on the upward slope."

"The hills are nowhere high enough to deserve the name of mountains, never reaching a height, I should think, of one thousand feet above the valleys; they are completely covered by forest, except for a few bare cliffs. He who climbs a hill for a view of the country is disappointed, as he can find no opening through which to see out. Along the sides of the hills, under the trees, are many large scattered rocks, with holes and small caves among and under them, where porcupines hide, bats hang, and Swallows and Bare-headed Crows (*Picathartes*) make their nests of mud."

"This country is full of streams and has an abundant rainfall. Most of the rain falls in the months nearest the two equinoxes—that is, in the spring and autumn of temperate climates. The months of our summer and winter are the dry seasons near the equator. Thus each year has two parts, consisting of a wet and a dry season. Two crops are raised in the native gardens, each planted in a wet and harvested in a dry season. The rainy season, being that when the sun comes directly overhead, is also that of the hottest sunshine. In the dry season much of the weather is cloudy and misty."

"Contrary to what one might expect, the climate here is not extremely hot. This may be due to the cooling effect of the vast amount of green foliage. The heat of the sunshine is often intense, but the shade of the forest is always comfortably cool, and the year contains probably more cloudy or misty than sunny days."

In this paper I have added to the list the specimens sent by Mr. Bates since my last essay on his collections was issued, and I have referred to the following two papers on the birds of the Camaroon :—

SJÖSTEDT, YNGVE.—"Zur Ornithologie Kameruns nebst einigen Angaben über die Säugethiere des Landes."  
K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 1.

REICHENOW, A.—"Zur Vogelfauna von Kamerun."  
J. f. O. 1894, p. 29.

## 1. STREPTOPELIA SEMITORQUATA.

*Streptopelia semitorquata* (Rüpp.); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 78 (1899).

*Turtur semitorquatus* Rüpp.; Sjöstedt, K. Vet.-Akad. Handl. Stockh. xxvii. p. 36 (1895); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 409 (1901).

No. 349. ♂ juv. River Ja, Jan. 11, 1904. "Zum."

A young bird, with rusty edges to the wing-coverts and quills; the bulk of the feathers on the chest are also rusty brown.

## 2. CALOPELIA BREHMERI.

*Calopelia brehmeri* (Hassl.); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 84 (1899); id. anteà, p. 95.

No. 321. ♀ imm. River Ja, Dec. 30, 1903. "Ôdu."

This bird has a good deal of reddish brown remaining on the crown and face, and has the inner secondaries barred with black; the wing-spots are coppery bronze without any metallic-green lustre.

## 3. ŒDICNEMUS SENEGALENSIS.

*Œdicnemus senegalensis* Swains.; Sharpe, Cat. B. xxiv. p. 10 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 172 (1899); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 198 (1901).

No. 251. ♀ ad. 150 miles from the sea, Dec. 8, 1903.

This Thick-knee seems to have a wide range in West Africa, and frequents the open country.

## 4. POLYBOROIDES TYPICUS.

*Polyboroides typicus* Smith; Sjöstedt, K. Vet.-Akad. Handl. Stockh. xxvii. p. 40 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 5; Sharpe, anteà, p. 98.

No. 192. ♂ juv. Efulen, Sept. 17, 1903. "Efufuk Ôbam."

A very black bird, moulting, and attaining the grey-and-black-banded tail of the adult.

"*P. typicus* probably ranges over both fresh and cleared land. One of my specimens had been feeding near a village, for its stomach contained husks of palm-nuts. Another had eaten a small rodent and a beetle."

## 5. UROTRIORCHIS MACRURUS.

*Urotriorchis macrurus* (Hartl.) ; Sharpe, anteà, p. 99.

“The specimen of November 1902 had nothing in its stomach, except what seemed to be a few crumpled blades of grass. Of the stomachs of the others I have no record. The species is, I think, confined to the forest.”

## 6. ASTUR CASTANILIUS.

*Astur castanilius* (Bp.) ; Sharpe, anteà, p. 99.

*Astur macroscelides* Hartl. ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 6.

Mr. Bates sends the following notes on the Goshawks and Sparrow-Hawks obtained by him in the Efulen district:—  
“The small species of *Astur* and *Accipiter* are called by the general name of ‘Ôbi-mven,’ *i. e.* ‘Mven-Hawk,’ the ‘mven’ being a common species of mouse (*Mus univittatus*) which inhabits plantations and gardens.

“The food which I have noticed in their stomachs was generally such as they would find in gardens or cleared ground. The *Astur castanilius* had eaten some of the species of *Mus* that live in gardens. Two individuals of *Astur tousseneli* had eaten small frogs, which they might have met with anywhere ; one had a lizard in its stomach, not found in the forest ; two had remains of small birds. The *Accipiter erythropus* had just eaten one of the tiny *Estrelde* that live only in clearings. The *Accipiter batesi* had feathers and bones of a small bird in its stomach, and had been mixing a little fruit with its diet, having also seeds of the ‘aseñ’ fruit, a tree which grows only in old clearings. All these ‘Ôbi-mven’ are skulking birds and seldom seen. Though they seem to feed largely in clearings, they probably live also in the virgin forest. I know that *Astur tousseneli* at least, which seems to be the commonest species, does so.”

## 7. ASTUR TOUSSENELI.

*Astur tousseneli* (Verr.) ; Sharpe, anteà, p. 100.

*Astur tachiro tousseneli* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, 1. p. 555 (1901).

No. 366. ♀ juv. Efulen, March 1, 1904. Ovary very small. [Wing 8.9.]

No. 439. Juv. Efulen, April 11, 1904. "Ôbi-mven."  
[Wing 8·5.]

One of these birds has a black back and white under surface, with spots and broad bars of black on the sides of the body. The second is tinged with buff below, and has more black spots on the sides of the fore-neck and breast. The flanks and thighs are barred with black and rufous, the latter more narrowly. In appearance they all resemble the young of *A. castanilius*, but the large size refers them to *A. tousseneli*. It should be noted that in my former paper (anteà, p. 100) the length of the wing in the smallest female is given as 8·3; it should have been 8·5 inches.

The specimen described as *A. tibialis* by me in the 'Catalogue of Birds' (vol. i. p. 108) is certainly a young male of *Astur castanilius*. Professor Reichenow has already made this identification of the two species, but was not certain whether the specimen in the Shelley Collection described by me (*l. c.*) in the 'Catalogue' was to be similarly identified.

#### 8. ACCIPITER MELANOLEUCUS.

*Accipiter melanoleucus* Smith; Sharpe, anteà, p. 102.

No. 363. ♂ juv. Efulen, Feb. 25, 1904.

The young of this species is to be distinguished from the young of the Goshawks (*Astur macroscelides*, *A. tousseneli*, &c.) by its rufous upper surface, mottled with black centres to the feathers, and also by the long Accipitrine middle toe. In addition to the shorter middle toe of the *Astures*, the young birds of the latter have the upper surface uniform blackish brown.

"The worst feathered poultry-thief is a smallish Hawk of a black colour (*Accipiter melanoleucus*), though I never got a specimen taken in the act or with the booty on its person. It is so very adroit, that it is seldom killed. But though it escapes itself, it does not always take its prey away with it, for it not unfrequently drops a heavy fowl in attempting to carry it off, leaving ugly and generally fatal talon-wounds in its back."



## 9. LOPHOTRIORCHIS LUCANI.

*Lophotriorchis lucani* Sharpe & Bouvier; Sharpe, *antea*, p. 102.

"This seems to be also a forest-bird. The specimen sent had in its stomach the hair, bones, teeth, and claws of a little squirrel, probably *Sciurus poensis*."

## 10. SPIZAËTUS CORONATUS.

*Spizaëtus coronatus* (L.); Reichenow, *Vög. Afrikas*, i. p. 576 (1901); Sharpe, *antea*, p. 102.

No. 229. Ad. Efulen, Nov. 6, 1903. "Ndôé."

"The most thoroughly forest-species of the Accipitres is the 'king of the birds' of this forest country, the *Spizaëtus coronatus* or 'Ndôé.' Its favourite nesting-places are said to be the inaccessible cliffs on the wooded hill-sides. It certainly avoids clearings and the vicinity of villages, for it is never seen except by hunters in the forest, and by them not often. One of my two specimens was obtained by a man who found in the forest half the carcass of a Hyrax (*Procapra dorsalis*) that had been left by the bird. He baited a trap with that, and caught the Eagle when it returned to finish its meal. The other specimen was shot in the forest, but its stomach was empty. Once a half-grown monkey (*Cercopithecus cephus*) was brought to me alive—though it soon died—with a wound on the top of its head. It was picked up where it had been left wounded—so the natives said—by a 'Ndôé.'"

## 11. LOPHOAËTUS OCCIPITALIS.

*Lophoaëtus occipitalis* (Daud.); Reichenow, *J. f. O.* 1894, p. 31, 1896, p. 7; *id.* *Vög. Afrikas*, i. p. 582 (1901); Sharpe, *Hand-l.* i. p. 264 (1899).

No. 445. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 14, 1904. "Abayek."

Mr. Bates sends the following note on this Crested Eagle:—

"This fine plumed knight never hides himself in the wilderness, but loves to perch in the trees on the outskirts of clearings, where he can see and be seen. Though not averse to being seen and admired, he generally knows enough to keep away from a man with a gun. But one bird

has allowed me, when I had no gun, to pass very near to it, while its crest-plumes waved like a flag in the wind. The Bulu boys believe that if you see an 'Abayek' perched on a limb, and say to it, 'Abayek, shew me your plumes,' it will bend forward its head for you, so that the long crest-feathers fall over its face. The specimen obtained was shot while circling over a village at midday, in company with another, and its stomach was quite empty. The stomach of a second example killed some time ago contained the remains of a good-sized wild mouse."

12. *DRYOTRIORCHIS BATESI*, n. sp.

*Dryotriorchis spectabilis* (nec Schl.); Gurney, P. Z. S. 1880, p. 621, pl. lviii.; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 7; Sharpe, *antea*, p. 102.

*Dryotriorchis spectabilis* pt. (nec Schl.); Sharpe, *Hand-l. i.* p. 264 (1899); Reichenow, *Vög. Afrikas*, i. p. 569 (1901).

No. 250. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 24, 1903.

No. 444. ♀ imm. Efulen, April 14, 1904.

The receipt of these two specimens confirms me in my opinion that the Serpent-Eagle of the Gold Coast is a different species from that of Camaroon, Gaboon, and the Congo.

The two specimens from the Gold Coast (Denkera) in the Museum are perfectly adult, and have the throat and chest with very large and closely-set black spots, while the chest in the Camaroon bird is uniform creamy or greyish white. One of the Denkera specimens is figured in the 'Ibis' for 1878 (pl. ii.), and the colour of the bird is misrepresented. It should have been much darker brown, and the throat and chest suffused with ferruginous, not with yellow. Professor Reichenow has (*l. c.*) referred to this figure as that of a *young* bird, misled, no doubt, by the fact that a spotted chest is the sign of immaturity in the Camaroon bird, whereas it is the character of the *adult* in the Gold Coast species. I can assure Professor Reichenow that our Denkera specimens are both full-plumaged adult birds. Another figure (Gurney, P. Z. S. 1880, pl. lviii.), taken from a living bird in the Zoological Society's Gardens, from Gaboon, is

rightly determined as immature by Professor Reichenow, but the too conscientious artist has reproduced the effect of London smoke upon the under surface of the bird. In a wild state the lower parts are white!

I propose to name the Camaroon species:—

*DRYOTRIORCHIS BATESI*, n. sp.

Similis *D. spectabilis*, sed præpectore lactescenti-albo concolore distinguendus. Long. tot. circa 20·0 poll., culm. 0·95, alæ 11·5, caudæ 9, tarsi 2·05.

*Hab.* Camaroon, Gaboon, Congo Region (type in Mus. Brit., ex Efulen).

“I think that I have now obtained in all five specimens of *Dryotriorchis spectabilis*, the only one about which I am in doubt being No. 250. [This is the type-specimen of *D. batesi*.] This last bird’s stomach had in it pieces of the skin of a chameleon and fragments of insects; the other four had remnants of snakes, and nothing else that could be recognised. That of Aug. 13, 1903, had an entire snake two feet long in its crop, and another in its stomach partly digested. No. 444 had its stomach full of snake-scales and a few bones, though the latter had mostly disappeared; but several papery shells of eggs that must have been in the snake’s body were still intact. These birds seem to be forest-dwellers.”

13. *HALIAËTUS VOCIFER*.

*Haliaëtus vocifer* (Daud.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 39 (1895); Sharpe, anteà, p. 103.

Mr. Bates’s note on this species is as follows:—“This was probably a stranger to the country. It was the only one ever seen in the district, and was new to the man who shot it, as well as to all the natives who saw the specimen in my collection. They had no native name for it. The empty stomach shewed that it had not learned how to obtain a meal in this forest-region.”

14. *GYPHIERAX ANGOLENSIS*.

*Gyphierax angolensis* (Gm.); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 39 (1895);

Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 7; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 267 (1899); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 603 (1901).

Nos. 275, 303. ♀ imm. et juv. River Ja, Dec. 12, 26, 1903.

#### 15. MILVUS ÆGYPTIUS.

*Milvus ægyptius* (Gm.); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 7; Sharpe, anteà, p. 103.

“The Kite is the most thoroughly ‘open-country’ Bird of Prey that we have.

“It is not found at all in the more dense forest-region about Efulen, but has been seen only from Ebolewo’o eastward, where there is more open country; and there it seems to be confined to the immediate vicinity of villages, even breeding in the tall trees left in the clearings just behind the houses. At nearly every village passed in the region toward the Ja one or more of these birds were to be seen slowly circling round and often swooping down near to the village street. Once or twice I saw one pick up something off the ground in the street—merely a bit of refuse. The people say that these birds catch young chickens. Of the three stomachs opened, the first was empty and the other two both contained the husks of palm-nuts, one having a large insect besides.”

#### 16. ELANUS CÆRULEUS.

*Elanus cæruleus* (Desf.); Sharpe, anteà, p. 103.

“Another bird that seems to affect the immediate vicinity of villages is the ‘Viol-ôbam’\* (*Elanus cæruleus*).

“It is very secretive and as sly as a fox. It does not soar over villages or perch in the open, but sits among the thick leaves of trees or plantains just behind the houses, where, if it is not greatly slandered, it watches its opportunity to dart out and seize a chicken, even quite a large one, with which it rapidly makes off. This bird is seldom killed, and the two specimens which I obtained (*cf.* Sharpe, *l. c.*) had both been fasting.”

\* “‘Ôbam’ and ‘ôbi’ are the terms for a Hawk in general. Many kinds have no more definite name in Bulu.”

17. *PERNIS APIVORUS*.

*Pernis apivorus* (L.); Sharpe, anteà, p. 103.

No. 249. ♂ juv. Efulen, Nov. 20, 1903.

A young bird, pale brown, varied with lighter brow the under parts.

"The two specimens of *Pernis apivorus* were both shot in November, one in the year 1902, the other in 1903. If they were travelling through this district, they were at least finding good fare by the way. In the crop of the second was the comb or nest of a small sort of wild bee full of larvæ. The bird itself was very fat."

18. *SCOTOPELIA BOUVIERI*.

*Scotopelia bouvieri* Sharpe, anteà, p. 3.

No. 294. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 22, 1903. "Akuñ."

19. *HUHUA LEUCOSTICTA*.

*Huhua leucosticta* (Hartl.); Sharpe, anteà, p. 104.

"All five specimens of the big-horned *Huhua leucosticta* had large insects in their stomachs—chiefly Orthoptera—and nothing more. Nearly all contained grasshoppers, some large beetles, one crickets, one cockroaches, and another cicadas. The specimen of March 19th, 1903, which was shot by myself at dusk in a tree over the path near a village, was first noticed flying in short circuits and alighting after each, like a small Flycatcher. Its stomach was found to be full of cockroaches, which it had thus been catching in the air."

20. *HUHUA POENSIS*.

*Huhua poensis* (Fraser); Sharpe, anteà, p. 104.

No. 203. ♂. Efulen, Oct. 17, 1903. "Nduk."

"Two of the 'Nduk,' *Huhua poensis*, had insects in their stomachs, though one of them had small bones (of frogs?) besides. The third specimen had what was left of a good-sized wild mouse. The specimen sent later (No. 203) had a large black beetle, and also the hair and bones of a very small rodent. This Owl keeps to the forest, where I have seen it trying to hide in the day-time, though disturbed by the persecution of small birds."

21. *SCOPS LETTI*.

*Scops letti* Büttik. ; Sharpe, anteà, p. 104.

"None of the four examples of *Scops letti* had anything but insect-remains in the stomach. Two of them were killed by myself, in each case in the afternoon. The specimen of May 22, 1903, was discovered by school-boys, who were led to it by the chattering of small birds that were trying to drive it away. When I reached the place, a thick bit of forest left along a brook between two clearings, the Owl was seen with difficulty in the dense shade among the branches ; when made out, its erect horns shewed very prominently. The other that I killed was similarly betrayed by little birds, but it was in a more open place in old-cleared land."

22. *SYRNIUM NUCHALE*.

*Syrnium nuchale* Sharpe ; id. anteà, p. 105 ; Bates, anteà, p. 91.

No. 352. ♂ juv. Efulen, Jan. 30, 1904. "Akuñ."

No. 441. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 13, 1904.

"Some of the examples of *Syrnium nuchale* that I have skinned have had in their stomachs remnants of large insects—grasshoppers, large cockroaches, and the big black beetles that are found in rotten logs. Two had, besides beetles, the hair and bones of small rodents. The specimen of May 30, 1903, was brought to me alive, with its feathers all stuck together with 'stick-tight' burrs, or fruits of a *Desmodium* that grows on the trodden ground around villages and furnishes a hiding-place for small wild mice. The bird had evidently been pursuing some little mouse (or, it may be, only grasshoppers) into a patch of these 'stick-tights,' and had got its wings so plastered up with them that it could not spread them to fly, and so had been found and caught by boys, who are themselves accustomed to hunt mice at dusk. In this Owl's stomach were a few of the same burrs that covered its wings, and some feathers that looked like its own ; it seemed to have swallowed some of the burrs and feathers in its efforts to free itself with its beak. But there was nothing else in the stomach, shewing that it had failed to catch its mouse."

23. GLAUCIDIUM SJÖSTEDTI.

*Glaucidium sjöstedti* Reichenow; id. Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 679 (1901); Sharpe, anteà, p. 106.

Nos. 196, 197. ♂ ad. Efulen, Sept. 29, 1903.

No. 201. ♂ ad. Efulen, Oct. 15, 1903.

No. 353. ♂ ad. „ Feb. 10, 1904.

“Most of the specimens of the little ‘Fôbelebele’ had grasshoppers or beetles in their stomachs. One had a tiny crab. I have seen this Owl in a tree in the forest during the day-time, with small birds nagging at it.”

24. PŒOCEPHALUS AUBRYANUS.

*Pœocephalus aubryanus* Souancé; Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 367 (1891); Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 25 (1900); Bates, anteà, p. 91.

*Poicephalus gulielmi aubryanus* Reichenow, t. c. p. 10 (1902).

a, b. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 2, 5, 1901.

c. ♂ ad. „ Feb. 23, 1902. “Ékwale Kôs.”

No. 440. ♂ ad. „ April 12, 1904.

25. AGAPORNIS PULLARIA.

*Agapornis pullaria* (L.); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 31, 1895, p. 8; Sharpe, t. c. p. 35 (1900).

*Agapornis pullarius* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 21 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Feb. 27, 1902. “Kôs-nkaé.”

b. ♀ ad. „ March 1, 1902.

Nos. 3, 5. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1903.

No. 274. ♂ ad. „ Dec. 17, 1903. “Kôs-nkaé.”

26. AGAPORNIS ZENKERI.

*Agapornis zenkeri* Reichenow, Orn. MB. iii. p. 112 (1895); id. J. f. O. 1896, p. 8, Taf. ii. fig. 1; Sharpe, t. c. p. 35 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 19 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 17, 1903. “Kôs-nkaé.”

27. CORACIAS GARRULUS.

*Coracias garrulus* L.; Sharpe, t. c. p. 46 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 217 (1902).

*a, b.* ♀ ad. Efulen, Nov. 2, 18, 1902.

Professor Reichenow records the occurrence of the Common Roller in Camaroon in October and November. It is doubtless a regular winter migrant.

#### 28. EURYSTOMUS GULARIS.

*Eurystomus gularis* Vieill.; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 67 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 34, 1896, p. 19; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 47 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 230 (1902).

*a.* ♂ ad. Efulen, Sept. 13, 1902. "Kamañ."

#### 29. CERYLE SHARPEI.

*Ceryle sharpei* Gould; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 34; Sharpe, t. c. p. 50 (1900).

*Ceryle maxima* (nec Pall.); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 63 (1895).

*Ceryle maxima* var. *gigantea* Sw.; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 299 (1902).

Nos. 90, 930. ♂ ♀ imm. Efulen, March 19, 31, 1903.

No. 237. ♀ ad. Efulen, Nov. 14, 1903.

The adult female has a slaty-grey band across the chest, some of the feathers being centred with black and shewing a few white spots. A patch of white feathers, tipped with slaty black, separates the slaty-grey crop from the chestnut abdomen. The back is uniform slaty grey, with blackish centres to the feathers.

The young male and female are very much alike in colour, but the male has white on the centre of the breast and abdomen, varied with black spots; the flanks are uniform chestnut. The crop-band is very similar in both birds, but the male shews more rufous, the feathers being black in the centre with rufous margins, less distinct in the female. The latter has the under wing-coverts chestnut, whereas in the male they are white with longitudinal spots of black.

I cannot agree that Swainson's name of *gigantea*, even if his bird really came from Senegambia, belongs to this species, for he distinctly says that "the general colour is dark cinereous, *thickly covered with white spots*"!



30. *ALCEDO GUENTHERI*.

*Alcedo guentheri* Sharpe; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 65 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 34, 1896, p. 18; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 51 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 294 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 23, 1902. "Akwaé."

b. No. 109. Efulen, March 30, 1903.

31. *ISPIDINA LEUCOGASTER*.

*Ispidina leucogaster* (Fras.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 54 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 288.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Aug. 14, 1902. "Akwaé."

b. ♂ imm. ,, Dec. 13, 1902.

c. No. 360. ♂ ad. Efulen, Feb. 20, 1904.

The young bird differs from the adult only in having a black bill with a horny tip, and less blue on the back, the rump being tinged with brighter cobalt.

32. *ISPIDINA PICTA*.

*Ispidina picta* (Bodd.); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 64 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 34, 1896, p. 18; Sharpe, t. c. p. 54 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 286 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 10, 1902. "Akwaé."

33. *MYIOCEYX RUFICEPS*.

*Myioceyx ruficeps* (Hartl.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 54 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 289 (1902).

No. 319. ♂ ad. River Ja, Dec. 30, 1903. "Akwaé."

This is the first opportunity that I have had of comparing specimens of this species from Camaroon and the Gold Coast. The former seem to be of rather a deeper purplish blue, and to have a more distinct buff stripe behind the ear-coverts and an evident collar of the same buff round the hind-neck. The black frontal band is also very much broader than in the Gold Coast birds. From the scanty material at my disposal I cannot venture to separate the birds of the two countries without seeing more specimens, but I am inclined to agree with Professor Reichenow that *M. lecontei* will turn out to be the young of *M. ruficeps*.

## 34. HALCYON BADIUS.

*Halcyon badius* Verr.; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 34, 1896, p. 17; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 56 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 285 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Feb. 6, 1902. "Akwaé."

b. ♂ ad. „ Dec. 10, 1902.

c. ♀ ad. „ May 8, 1902.

No. 54. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 412. Juv. Efulen, March 31, 1904.

## 35. HALCYON RUFIVENTRIS.

*Halcyon semicæruleus*, pt., Sharpe, t. c. p. 57 (1900).

*Halcyon semicæruleus rufiventris* Reichenow, t. c. p. 277 (1902).

No. 311. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 28, 1903. "Akwaé."

## 36. HALCYON SENEGALENSIS.

*Halcyon senegalensis* (L.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 62 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 34, 1896, p. 17; Sharpe, t. c. p. 57 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 282 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 30, 1902. "Akwaé."

b. ♀ ad. „ Feb. 1, 1902.

## 37. HALCYON CYANOLEUCUS.

*Halcyon cyanoleucus* (V.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 57 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 284 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 10, 1902. "Akwaé."

## 38. HALCYON MALIMBICUS.

*Halcyon malimbicus* (Shaw); Sharpe, t. c. p. 58 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 281 (1902).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb. 1, 1902. "Akwaé."

No. 65. ♂ imm. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

Nos. 373, 383. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, March 14-21, 1904.

The young bird has the bright colours of the adult, but the colour on the chest is a little greener. The old bird has the white under tail-coverts tipped with blue. In the immature specimen the bill is much shorter than in the adult, and the lower mandible is blackish, mottled with red.

All the specimens have the crown strongly marked with blue, and the blue of the wings is richer and darker than in the allied forms.

39. LOPHOCERUS CAMURUS.

*Lophoceros camurus* (Cass.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 61 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 34, 1896, p. 16; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 67 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 255 (1902); Bates, anteà, p. 92.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 19, 1901. "Koloñ."

b. ♀ ad. „ Jan. 16, 1902.

c. ♀ ad. „ Feb. 3, 1902.

d, e. ♀ ♂ ad. „ Nov. 15, 21, 1902.

f, g. Nos. 116, 118. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, April 3, 8, 1903.

The male has the bill entirely red, but the female has the culmen and the tips of both mandibles black, the remaining part being red as in the male.

40. HORIZOCERUS HARTLAUBI.

*Horizocerus hartlaubi* (Gould); Sharpe, t. c. p. 68 (1900).

*Lophoceros hartlaubi* Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 62 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 16; id. Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 256 (1902); Bates, anteà, p. 92.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 17, 1902. "Bebone." Moulting its centre tail-feathers.

No. 240. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 17, 1903.

41. BYCANISTES SHARPII.

*Bycanistes sharpei* Elliot; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 60 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 16; Sharpe, t. c. p. 69 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 245 (1902).

a. No. 59. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

42. ORTHOLOPHUS ALBOCRISTATUS.

*Ortholophus albocristatus* Cass.; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 60 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 16; Sharpe, t. c. p. 69 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 268 (1902).

*Berenicornis albocristatus* Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 32.

*Ortholophus cassini* Finsch, Notes Leyden Mus. xxiii. p. 201 (1903).

a, b, c. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 12-15, 1901. "Bebone."

No. 425. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 5, 1904.

Dr. Finsch has recently reviewed the genus *Ortholophus* (Notes Leyden Mus. xxiii, pp. 195–205), and has recognised three species—*O. albocristatus* (Cass.), *O. macrurus* (Bp.), (i. e. *O. leucolophus* Sharpe), and *O. cassini* Finsch.

The character which divides the last from the two former species is the white spotting on the wing-coverts and the tips of the quills. The bird is said to extend from Camaroon to the Congo.

*O. albocristatus* Cass. is said to be the Liberian form, and *O. macrurus* is the Gold Coast form, differing from *O. albocristatus* in the white on the throat and the sides of the neck.

Dr. Finsch is undoubtedly right in restoring the name of *O. macrurus* (Bp., ex Temm. MSS. in Mus. Lugd.). My name *leucolophus* becomes a synonym, as the type of *O. macrurus* is from Ashanti. But the name of *O. cassini* of Finsch must also sink into a synonym of *O. albocristatus* Cass. I do not think that Dr. Finsch can have seen Cassin's plate and description in the 'Transactions of the Philadelphia Academy' (vol. i. p. 135, pl. 15). Notwithstanding that the specimen described is said to have come from St. Paul's River, the bird figured is the Gaboon bird, with white spots on the wing-coverts and quills, which are also mentioned in the description.

We have in the Museum a good series of birds from Fanti and Ashanti, but only one from Liberia, presented to us by the Leyden Museum. This example, however, has the throat and the sides of the neck black, not white or mottled with white as in the Gold Coast species, and it seems to be distinct from the latter. I name it, therefore, after my old friend:—

*ORTHOLOPHUS FINSCI*, n. sp.

*Ortholophus albocristatus* Finsch (nec Cass.), Notes Leyden Mus. xxiii. p. 196 (1903).

*Hab.* Liberia.

43. *SCOPTELUS BRUNNEICEPS*. (Plate XII.)

*Scoptelus brunneiceps* Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. vol. xiv. p. 19; Bates, anteà, p. 91.



$\frac{3}{4}$

10 *Keenan's delatata*

Mintern Bros. imp.

SCOPELUS BRUNNEICEPS

Distinguished from *S. castaneiceps* by the umber-brown colour of the head and throat and by its smaller size. Total length about 9·0 inches, culmen 1·0, wing 3·6, tail 4·5, tarsus 0·75.

a. ? ♂ [juv.?]. Efulen, March 5, 1902.

Nos. 358, 359. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb. 20, 1904.

I fear that I have described this species from a young bird or at best from an adult female, but the plumage corresponded with that of *S. castaneiceps*, of which the Museum now possesses four specimens, all similar and apparently adult. A male of *S. brunneiceps*, however, shot on the 20th of February and recently forwarded by Mr. Bates, has the head and throat like the back, so that the colour is blackish with a green gloss all over. The adult male is therefore like *S. aterrimus*, but has a green instead of a purple gloss. The adult female has a brown head and throat, and this is probably the character of the hen bird, which the young male would at first resemble.

#### 44. MELITTOPHAGUS AUSTRALIS.

*Meropiscus australis* Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 19.

*Melittophagus australis* Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 73 (1900);  
id. Ibis, 1902, p. 93.

*Melittophagus gularis australis* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas,  
ii. p. 313 (1902).

a. No. 40. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Fa-Beti."

b. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

c. No. 361. Efulen, Feb. 23, 1904.

#### 45. MEROPS BATESIANA.

*Merops batesiana* Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. x. p. xlvi (1900).

a. No. 18. ♂. River Ja, Jan. 1903.

#### 46. MEROPS ALBICOLLIS.

*Merops albicollis* V.; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl.  
xxvii. p. 66 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 19; Sharpe,  
Hand-l. ii. p. 74 (1900).

*Aerops albicollis* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 317 (1902).

a, b. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 20, 31, 1902.

c. No. 56. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

## 47. CAPRIMULGUS BINOTATUS.

*Caprimulgus binotatus* (Bp.) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 85 (1900) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 364 (1902).

a. ♂. Efulen, March 3, 1902. "Mvôfôt."

This is a very interesting occurrence, as the species has hitherto only been known from the Gold Coast (Daboerom, Mus. Lugd.). It is, as Mr. Hartert remarks (Tierr., Aves, Lief. i. p. 45), a very peculiar species with no close ally, the only other species with unspotted quills being *C. concretus* of Borneo.

## 48. CHÆTURA STICTOLEMA.

*Chætura stictolema* Reichenow ; Sharpe, t. c. p. 93 (1900) ; Reichenow, t. c. p. 387 (1902).

*C. similis C. ussheri*, sed nigricans, viridi vix nitens, minime brunnea, gutture toto albo, nigro distincte lineato distinguenda. Long. tot. 5·0 poll., culm. 0·3, alæ 5·85, caudæ 1·6, tarsi 0·4.

a, b. ♂ ; c, d. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 16, 1904.

These specimens apparently agree with Professor Reichenow's description of *C. stictolema*, inasmuch as the white of the vent is not continuous with the white rump-band, the sides of the rump being blackish brown. The species was, *lapsu calami*, mentioned as *C. cassini* in the introduction to my paper (anteà, p. 90).

## 49. CYPSELUS BATESI.

*Cypselus batesi* Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 63 (1904).

No. 195. ♀ ad. Efulen, Sept. 29, 1903. "Nguleyebe."

This Swift does not seem to have any very near ally. It is deep purplish black all over, with a tinge of smoky brown on the base of the forehead and throat. The nearest species with which it can be compared is *C. toulsoni*, but the latter has a brownish head and a white throat.

## 50. COLIUS NIGRISCAPALIS.

*Colius nigriscapalis* Reichenow ; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 145 (1900).

*Colius nigricollis* V. ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 10.

*Colius nigricollis* var. *nigriscapalis* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 201 (1902).

Nos. 16, 32, 86. ♂ ad. } River Ja, Jan. and Feb. 1903.  
 No. 31. ♀ ad. } "Nsesal."

Nos. 285. ♂ ; 312, 313. ♀ ad. et juv. River Ja, Dec. 19,  
 1903.

51. HAPALODERMA NARINA.

*Hapaloderma narina* (Steph.); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896,  
 p. 11; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 150 (1900).

*Apaloderma narina* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 212  
 (1902).

a. ♀ imm. Efulen, Aug. 14, 1901. "Ndôñe-bisi."

b. ♀ imm. ,, April 4, 1902.

c, d. ♂ ad. et imm. Efulen, July 9, 1902, "Zume-si."

No. 387. ♂ imm. ,, March 23, 1904.

The series sent by Mr. Bates tends to shew that my  
*H. æquatoriale* ('Ibis,' 1902, p. 92) is, after all, not separable  
 from *H. narina*. The adult male shot on July 9th has not  
 such coarse vermiculations on the wing-coverts as in the  
 type of *H. æquatoriale*, and I conclude that this character is  
 a sign of immaturity, judging from some of the young birds  
 sent by Mr. Bates.

52. TURACUS MERIANI.

*Corythæix meriani* Rüpp.; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad.  
 Handl. xxvii. p. 45 (1895).

*Turacus meriani* (Rüpp.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 153 (1900);  
 Reichenow, t. c. p. 47 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 29, 1901. "Mba."

53. COCCYSTES CAFER.

*Coccytes cafer* (Licht.); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 49 (1895);  
 Sharpe, t. c. p. 156 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 76  
 (1902).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Jan. 24, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. ,, Dec. 6, 1902.

c. ♂ ad. ,, Jan. 6, 1903. "Kundu'u mintul."

54. CUCULUS SOLITARIUS.

*Cuculus solitarius* Steph.; Sharpe, t. c. p. 158 (1900);  
 Reichenow, t. c. p. 87 (1902).



a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 12, 1901. "Za-so-foi."

b. ♂ ad. „ Nov. 12, 1902.

This seems to be the first authentic occurrence of *Cuculus solitarius* in the Camaroon Country. The specimens agree with those from the Congo in having the throat of a slightly darker chestnut shade than in South African birds, but not to such an extent as to allow of their being considered distinct.

#### 55. CUCULUS CLAMOSUS.

*Cuculus clamosus* Lath.; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 159 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 86 (1902).

a. Imm. Efulen, Dec. 22, 1902.

This also seems to be the first recorded occurrence of the species from Camaroon.

#### 56. METALLOCOCCYX SMARAGDINEUS.

*Chrysococcyx smaragdineus* (Sw.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 49 (1895).

*Metallocooccyx smaragdineus* (Swains.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 161 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 101 (1902).

No. 180. ♂ ad. Efulen, June 16, 1903.

No. 241. ♂ ad. „ Nov. 18, 1903. "Ta-ôjóé."

#### 57. CHRYSOCOCCYX KLAASI.

*Chrysococcyx klaasi* (Steph.); Sjöstedt, l. c. (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 32, 1896, p. 11; Sharpe, l. c. (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 98 (1902).

a. ♂ pull. Efulen, Dec. 22, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Kumejaja."

#### 58. CHRYSOCOCCYX CUPREUS.

*Chrysococcyx cupreus* (Bodd.); Sjöstedt, l. c. (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 32, 1896, p. 11; Sharpe, l. c. (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 94 (1902).

a. ♀ imm. Efulen, Nov. 13, 1901. "Kumejaja."

b, c. ♂ ad. et imm. Efulen, May 8, 29, 1902.

d. ♂ ad. Efulen, Oct. 2, 1902.

No. 310. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 28, 1903.

No. 362. ♂ juv. Efulen, Feb. 25, 1904.

59. *CENTROPUS EFULENENSIS*, n. sp.

*Centropus francisci* Bp.; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 32.

*Centropus leucogaster* Leach, pt.; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 46 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 167 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 69 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 1902. "Ésiledu'u."

No. 181. ♀ ad. Efulen, July 19, 1903.

Professor Reichenow has separated a form *C. chalybeiceps* which occurs from Senegambia to the Gold Coast, as having a greener head. In the Museum series Gold Coast birds all have a metallic-blue gloss, but the female sent by Mr. Bates has a distinctly green gloss on the head and neck, while the male has a blue tint. Both specimens, however, have a peculiarity which distinguishes them from all the others from the Gold Coast, viz., the blackish inner secondaries and tips to the quills, so that they are very easily separated, and I have proposed a new name for the species accordingly.

60. *CENTROPUS MONACHUS*.

*Centropus monachus* Rüpp.; Sjöstedt, l. c. (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 32; Sharpe, t. c. p. 168 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 62 (1902).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 15, 1902. "Du'u."

61. *CEUTHMOCHARES AEREUS*.

*Ceuthmochares aereus* (V.); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 50 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 32, 1896, p. 10; Sharpe, t. c. p. 172 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 73 (1902).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Jan. 17, 1902. "Sometutu."

b. ♀ ad. ,, Feb. 3, 1902. This specimen is very dark and approaches *C. intermedius* in character.

c. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 6, 1902.

d. ♀ ad. ,, Dec. 10, 1902.

e. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

62. *INDICATOR EXILIS*.

*Indicator exilis* (Cass.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 177 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 113 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. } Efulen, April 1-4, 1902. "Mali."  
b, c. ♀ ad. }

## 63. INDICATOR CONIROSTRIS.

*Indicator conirostris* (Cass.); Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 177 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 111 (1902).

a-d. ♂ ad. }  
e. ♀ ad. } Efulen, April 2, 3, 1902. "Mali."

## 64. LYBIUS BIDENTATUS.

*Pogonorhynchus bidentatus* (Shaw); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 33.

*Lybius bidentatus* Sharpe, t. c. p. 178 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 119 (1902).

Nos. 345, 346. ♂ imm. River Ja, Jan. 11, 1904.

Two quite young birds, with little or no red on the head and throat, both of which are blackish. The white spot on the back and the red wing-band are neither of them well-developed.

## 65. TRICHOLÆMA FLAVIPUNCTATA.

*Tricholæma flavipunctatum* Verr.; Sharpe, t. c. p. 179 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 131 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 2, 1902. "Éve'evôl."

b. ♂ ad. „ Oct. 28, 1902.

c. ♀ ad. „ Dec. 23, 1902.

## 66. GYMNOBUCCO CALVUS.

*Gymnobucco calvus* (Laftr.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 51 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 33; Sharpe, t. c. p. 180 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 137 (1902); Bates, anteà, p. 91.

a-d. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 24, 29, 1901. "Ôvôl."

e. ♂ ad. „ March 31, 1902.

Nos. 166, 167. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, May 28, 1903.

## 67. GYMNOBUCCO PELI.

*Gymnobucco peli* Hartl.; Sjöstedt, l. c. (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 12; Sharpe, l. c. (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 138 (1902).

a, b, c. ♀ ad. Efulen, May 14-23, 1902. "Ôvôl."

No. 322. ♂ ad. River Ja, Dec. 30, 1903.

Although *G. peli* is so easily recognised by its tuft of

nasal bristles, it is very strange that it should be specifically distinct, as Mr. Bates has collected specimens of both species in the same locality at the same time of year. Dr. Zenker has also found them together, and Professor Sjöstedt has killed specimens of both species with the same shot. *G. peli* has always a wash of pale olivaceous below, while only one bird from the Lower Congo has stripes on the chest, and the nasal bristles are almost absent. It would seem as if *G. peli* were the young of *G. calvus*!

68. HELIOBUCCO BONAPARTII.

*Gymnobucco bonapartei* Hartl.; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 12; id. Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 139 (1902).

*Heliobucco bonapartei* (Hartl.); Sharpe, Ibis, 1902, p. 93.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 30, 1902. "Ôvôl."

b. ♂ ad. }  
c, d. ♀ ad. } " March 11-26, 1902.

e. ♀ ad. " Dec. 19, 1902.

69. BUCCANODON DUCHAILLUI.

*Barbatula duchailloi* Cass.; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 181 (1900); id. Ibis, 1902, p. 93.

*Buccanodon duchailloi* Reichenow, t. c. p. 142 (1902).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Jan. 18, 1902. "Éve'evôl."

b. ♂ ad. " July 9, 1902.

c, d. ♂ imm., ♀ ad. Efulen, Oct. 20, 1902.

e. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 22, 1902.

f, g. ♀ ad. " Dec. 5, 11, 1902.

70. BARBATULA SUBSULFUREA.

*Barbatula subsulfurea* (Fras.); Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 53 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 182 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 148 (1902).

a. ♂. Efulen, June 2, 1902. "Ômvek."

b. ♂. River Ja, Jan. 6, 1904.

71. BARBATULA LEUCOLEMA.

*Barbatula leucolema* J. & E. Verr.; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 12; Sharpe, l. c. (1900).

*Barbatula leucolaima* Verr.; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 147 (1902).

a. ♂ juv. Efulen, May 9, 1902.

The throat and chest are suffused with grey, which is a sign of immaturity in this species.

72. *BARBATULA FLAVISQUAMATA*. Verr.

*Barbatula scolopacea* Temm., pt.; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 182 (1900).

*Barbatula scolopacea stellata*, pt., Reichenow, t. c. p. 145 (1902).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, March 11, 19, 1902. "Ômvek."

c. ♂ ad. „ April 18, 1902.

d. ♀ ad. „ Oct. 17, 1902.

e. ♀ ad. „ Nov. 17, 1902.

No. 342. ♂ ad. River Ja, Jan. 6, 1904.

The specimens from the Gold Coast are more golden above and deeper yellow on the under surface; and the differences pointed out by Prof. Reichenow are also shewn in our series. I find, however, that the Fernando Po birds belong to a larger and more dull-coloured race; and as they are the true *B. stellata*, the Gaboon and Camaroon species must be called *B. flavisquamata* (Verr.).

73. *TRACHYLÆMUS PURPURATUS*.

*Trachyphonus purpuratus* Verr.; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 55 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 14; Bates, anteà, p. 91.

*Trachylæmus purpuratus* (Verr.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 187 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 159 (1902).

a. ♂ juv. Efulen, Nov. 8, 1901. "Ékuku."

b. ♀ ad. „ Jan. 27, 1901.

c. ♀ ad. „ March 6, 1902.

d, e. ♀ ad. „ May 16, 20, 1902.

The last specimen has a subterminal bar of white on the outer tail-feather on each side.

The young bird, as Prof. Reichenow has pointed out, wants the crimson on the breast and shews none of the silvery spotting on the throat.

## 74. DENDROMUS NIVOSUS.

*Campothera nivosus* (Sw.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 56 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 207 (1900).

*Dendromus nivosus*, Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 169 (1902).

a. ♂ [?imm.]. Efulen, Jan. 24, 1902. "Ngômôkô."

No. 367. ♀ ad. „ March 1, 1904.

These supposed young birds are smaller than adults of *D. nivosus*, and are apparently in full plumage. The bill is shorter, but the chief difference lies in the greener colour of the whole plumage. In a good series of *D. nivosus* in the Museum the tone of the upper surface is golden olive, not green, and the green bars on the sides of the body, added to the generally greenish shade of the under parts, makes the Efulen bird quite conspicuous on comparison. The following is a description of one of the latter:—

Similis *D. nivoso* ad., sed olivacco-viridescens, minimè aurantiaco-olivaceus: subtus viridescens, hypochondriis latè fusco-viridi fasciatis; maculis albis primariorum externorum magis conspicuè indicatis. Long. tot. circa 5·5 poll., culm. 0·7, alæ 3·2, caudæ 1·65, tarsi 0·65.

## 75. DENDROMUS PERMISTUS.

*Campothera permista* (Reichenow); Sjöstedt, l. c. (1895); Sharpe, t. c. p. 206 (1900).

*Dendromus permistus*, Reichenow, t. c. p. 170 (1902).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, May 6, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ Sept. 30, 1902. "Ngômôkô."

c. ♀ ad. „ Nov. 9, 1902.

## 76. DENDROMUS CAROLI.

*Campothera caroli* (Mall.); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 33, 1896, p. 14; Sharpe, t. c. p. 207 (1900).

*Dendromus caroli* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 168 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 3, 1902. "Ngômôkô."

No. 379. ♂ imm. Efulen, March 8, 1904.

No. 338. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 5, 1904. "Ngômôkô."

## 77. DENDROPICUS GABONENSIS.

*Dendropicus gabonensis* (Verr.); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896,

p. 15; Sharpe, Hand-l. ii. p. 218 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 201 (1902).

a, b. ♂ ad. et imm. Efulen, Feb. 28, 1902. "Ngômôkô."

c. ♂ ad. Efulen, May 27, 1902.

78. *DENDROPICUS LAFRESNAYII*.

*Dendropicus lafresnayeri* Mallh.; Sharpe, l. c. (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 195 (1902).

No. 17. ♂ imm. River Ja, Jan. 1903. "Ngômôkô."

No. 44. ♀ ad. „ Feb. 1903.

No. 419. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 2, 1904.

79. *MESOPICUS XANTHOLOPHUS*.

*Mesopicus xantholophus* (Hargitt); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 57 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 15; Sharpe, t. c. p. 223 (1900); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 188 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 9, 1902. "Ngômôkô."

b, c. ♀ ad. „ March 14, 1902. "Ngômôkô."

No. 135. ♂ ad. „ April 20, 1903. "Ngômôkô."

The male procured on the 20th of April is remarkable for the uniform golden-brown colour of the centre of the breast and abdomen; it appears to be a very old bird.

80. *MESOPICUS ELLIOTI*.

*Mesopicus ellioti* (Cass.); Sharpe, l. c. (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 185 (1902).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 12, 1902. "Ngômôkô."

b. ♂ ad. „ June 16, 1902.

These two birds agree with one in the Museum from Landana.

81. *VERREAUXIA AFRICANA*.

*Verreauxia africana* (Verr.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 235 (1900); Reichenow, t. c. p. 165 (1902).

*Blaæ gymnophthalmus* Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 13, Taf. iii. fig. 1.

a, b. ♀ ad. Efulen, Dec. 12, 16, 1902. "Ôbô'ô-mi nkomekom."

c. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 24, 1904.

These female birds agree with Prof. Reichenow's descrip-

tion, wanting the red on the forehead and the reddish-brown tint on the under parts, which are dull slaty grey with a slight wash of greenish olive.

### 82. *PITTA PULIH.*

*Pitta angolensis* (nec V.) Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 422 (1888); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 19; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 180 (1901).

No. 357. ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb. 19, 1904.

The interesting paper of Dr. Finsch (Notes Leyden Mus. xxiii. pp. 206-212) has disclosed an unexpected confusion in the nomenclature of the African Pittas. Up to recent times, the name of *P. angolensis* was employed for the common *Pitta* of West Africa, with *P. pulih* Fraser for a synonym. Dr. Finsch points out that the type of *P. angolensis* Vieill. was from the Congo, and obtained by Perrein; the type was figured by Des Murs (Iconogr. Orn. pl. 46), and the species has been lately described by Reichenow as *P. longipennis*. The Leyden Museum possesses a specimen from Boma on the Lower Congo, and the range of the species is thus traced from the latter locality to Mashoua-land and Lake Nyasa (cf. Finsch, t. c. p. 210). The widely distributed *Pitta angolensis* of authors, but not of Vieillot, has therefore to bear the name of *Pitta pulih* of Fraser.

### 83. *PITTA REICHENOWI.*

*Pitta reichenowi* Madarász, Orn. MB. 1901, p. 133; Sharpe, Ibis, 1903, p. 91, pl. iv. fig. 1.

Nos. 314, 317. ♂ ♀. River Ja, Dec. 28, 29, 1903.

This is an entirely new locality for this *Pitta*, which was previously known only from the Central Congo (cf. Sharpe, l. c.).

### 84. *PSALIDOPROCNE PETITI.*

*Psalidoprocne petiti* Sharpe & Bouvier; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 202 (1901); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 428 (1903).

No. 76. ♂. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 437. Efulen, April 8, 1904.

These birds quite agree with typical specimens from the Congo.



85. *PSALIDOPROCNE NITENS*.

*Psalidoprocne nitens* (Cass.) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 202 (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 426 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, July 19, 1901. "Nguleyēbe."

b. ♂ juv. „ Jan. 8, 1903. "Nguleyēbe."

The young bird is entirely sooty or brownish black, without any gloss, as recorded also by Dr. Reichenow.

86. *ALSEONAX EPULATA*.

*Alseonax epulata* (Cass.) ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 20 ; Sharpe, t. c. p. 207 (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 455 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Benito River, French Congo, Feb. 5, 1901. Feet and base of bill bright yellow. "Ôkutebeo."

b. ♀ ad. 25 miles from Batanga, Dec. 5, 1901.

c. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 30, 1901.

d. ♀ ad. „ Dec. 17, 1902. "Ôkulebe."

e. ♂ juv. „ March 25, 1902.

No. 402. ♀ pull. Efulen, March 26, 1904.

No. 182. ♂ ad. „ April 18, 1903. "Kula."

Nos. 202, 210. ♂ ; 211. ♀ ad. Efulen, Oct. 15-20, 1904.

No. 215. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 1, 1903.

No. 421. ♀ ad. „ April 4, 1904.

There is no difference in the colour of the male and female, and the young bird is spotted with sandy buff after the manner of Flycatchers. A specimen in the British Museum from the river Muni (*Du Chaillu*) has the throat entirely white, whereas in Mr. Bates's series the chin and upper throat only are white and the rest of the throat grey. Another specimen out of *Du Chaillu*'s collection from Gaboon, also co-typical, does not differ from the Camaroon series, and the extra amount of white may be due to the preparation of the Muni River specimen.

87. *ALSEONAX FANTISIENSIS*.

*Alseonax fantisiensis* Sharpe ; id. l. c. (1901).

*Alseonax epulata fantisiensis* Reichenow, t. c. p. 456 (1903).

a. No. 177. ♀ ad. Efulen, June 9, 1903. "Kula."

This species, the distinctness of which my friend Dr. Reichenow seems to doubt, is really different from *A. epulata*, being distinguished by its lighter grey back and its dark legs. I have eight specimens before me, and the legs are dark even in the nestling, which is much whiter below than *A. epulata*.

## 88. STIZORHINA FRASERI.

*Cassinia fraseri* Strickl. ; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 75 (1895) ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 23.

*Stizorhina fraseri* Oberh. P. Philad. Acad. 1900, p. 213 ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iii. p. 209 (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 466 (1903).

a. ♂. Efulen, Jan. 18, 1902.

b. ♀. „ Oct. 20, 1902.

c. ♀. „ Dec. 20, 1902.

No. 119. ♂. Efulen, April 1, 1903.

No. 417. ♂. „ April 1, 1904.

No. 426. ♀ ad. „ April 5, 1904.

Capt. Alexander keeps the Fernando Po bird (typical *S. fraseri*) distinct from the Gaboon and Congo form, which is *S. rubicunda* (Hartl.). I cannot see any reason for separating the Camaroon form from *S. fraseri*.

## 89. MUSCICAPA GRISOLA.

*Muscicapa grisola* Linn. ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 20 ; Sharpe, t. c. p. 211 (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 449 (1903).

a. ♀. Efulen, Nov. 8, 1901.

## 90. MUSCICAPA LUGENS.

*Muscicapa lugens* (Hartl.) ; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 69 (1895) ; Sharpe, t. c. p. 212 (1901).

*Alseonax lugens* Reichenow, t. c. p. 453 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 17, 1903.

This specimen has a wholly black bill and the under tail-coverts white. It agrees very well with a duplicate specimen from Bipindi, collected by Dr. Zenker, and marked "*A. lugens*" by Dr. Reichenow.

## 91. MUSCICAPA CÆRULESCENS.

*Muscicapa cærulescens* (Hartl.); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 211 (1901).

*Alseonax cærulescens* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 454 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 7, 1901.

According to Dr. Reichenow's "Key" of *Alseonax*, this specimen belongs to *M. cærulescens* Hartl. It has the wing 2.9 inches, and agrees with a Yambuya specimen from Jameson's collection. Both of these are darker than some of the South-African skins.

## 92. PÆDILORHYNCHUS CAMARUNENSIS.

*Pedilorchynchus stuhlmanni camerunensis* Reichenow, t. c. p. 461 (1903).

*Alseonax comitata* (Cass., pt.) id. J. f. O. 1896, p. 20; Sharpe, t. c. p. 207 (1901).

No. 8. River Ja, Jan. 1903. "Kula." [W. 68 m.]

No. 53. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Kula." [W. 63 m.]

No. 302. ♂ ad. ,, Dec. 26, 1903.

No. 324. ♂. ,, Dec. 31, 1903.

This is no doubt Reichenow's *P. camerunensis*, but that it is different from his *P. stuhlmanni* I can scarcely believe. Indeed, while admitting that it is convenient to put *P. comitatus* and its two allies into a separate genus on account of their broader bills, I believe that only one species can be recognised. The measurement of the wing put forward by Dr. Reichenow (Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 460) does not seem to be a good character. Examples in our series from the Gold Coast have the wing 2.5-2.6 inches, two (typical *P. comitatus*) from Gaboon 2.45-2.55 inches, one from Bellima, Equat. Africa, 2.5 [Emin measured it as 63 mm.], two from the Ja River 2.55-2.7 inches, and one from Landana 2.7. The slightly longer wings of the Camaroon and Congo birds are not of much weight, and I expect that a further series will prove that there is only one species of *Pædilorhynchus*, viz. *P. comitatus*. The Gold Coast birds have a slight tinge of buff on the abdomen, but one of the Gaboon specimens shews traces of this colour.

93. *HYLIOTA VIOLACEA*.

*Hyliota flavigastra* Sw. : part., Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 237 (1901).

*Hyliota violacea* Verr. ; Reichen. J. f. O. 1896, p. 23 ; id. Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 474 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 1, 1902.

Camaroon seems to be a new locality for this species. Professor Reichenow has, however, recorded *H. nehrkorni* from Jaunde. Mr. Bates's specimen has black under wing-coverts and thighs, and a large white spot on the wing. *H. violacea* is quite distinct from *H. flaviventris* (*flavigaster* auct. !), and I was wrong in uniting them in the 'Hand-list.'

94. *DIAPHOROPHYIA CASTANEA*.

*Diaphorophyia castanea* (Fraser) ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 21 ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1902, p. 93 ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 490 (1903).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Jan. 17, 1902. "Ngweñ."

b. ♂ ad. ,, Jan. 27, 1902.

c. ♂ ad. ,, March 22, 1902.

d, e. ♂ juv. et ad. ; f. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 1, 1902.

g. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 5, 1902.

h. ♂ ad. ,, April 11, 1903.

Nos. 378, 406. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 18, 29, 1904.

The young male is, as described by Dr. Reichenow, similar to the female as regards its red back, but has a brownish head, and the throat mostly hoary white mottled with chestnut, the rufous feathers having whitish ends.

The Camaroon species is the true *D. castanea*, as stated by Dr. Reichenow, but it is not always easy to distinguish it from *D. hormophora* of the Gold Coast, which is separated by the above-named authority on account of its white neck-band. The skins of *Diaphorophyia* are difficult to preserve perfectly, and often make very bad specimens, so that a little distortion of the feathers of the hind-neck, or the absence of a few plumes in a male *D. castanea*, causes

the white feathers on the sides of the neck to impinge and to almost form a white collar. The Museum contains specimens of the true *D. castanea* from Camaroon (*Crossley*), Efulen (*Bates*), Gaboon (*Du Chaillu*), Como River, 60 miles from Gaboon (*Bates*), Fernando Po (*Fraser*), Aruwhimi River (*Jameson*).

95. *PLATYSTIRA CYANEA*.

*Platystira cyanea* (P. L. S. Müll.) ; Sjöstedt, K. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 70 (1895) ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 20 ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. iii. p. 246 (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 488 (1903).

a. ♀ ad. River Benito, French Congo, Jan. 17, 1901.

No. 35. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Njibesole."

Nos. 297, 300. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 24, 1903.

No. 350. ♂ ad. „ Jan. 11, 1904.

96. *BIAS MUSICUS*.

*Bias musicus* (V.) ; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 74 (1895) ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 21 ; Sharpe, l. c. (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, iii. p. 469 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Benito River, French Congo, Jan. 15, 1901.

b. ♀ ad. Efulen, July 25, 1901. "Kuletyañ."

c. ♀ ad. „ Nov. 6, 1901.

d. ♀ ad. „ Feb. 27, 1902.

e. ♂ imm. „ March 26, 1902.

97. *MEGABIAS ATRIALATUS*.

*Dryoscopus atrialatus* Cass. Pr. Philad. Acad. v. p. 246 (1851).

*Megabias flammulatus* Verr. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1855, p. 318 ; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 75 (1895) ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 35.

*Megabias atrialatus* Sharpe, t. c. p. 247 (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 468 (1903).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Dec. 15, 1902.

This specimen seems to me to be identical with other female examples from the Gold Coast, and males from these two localities also do not differ. It is, however, otherwise

with the specimen in the Museum from Tingasi obtained by Emin Pasha (*cf.* Shelley, P. Z. S. 1888, p. 27). This bird is brown on the head and mantle, slightly more rufous on the scapulars and lower back, and very pale cinnamon on the rump and upper tail-coverts, the latter having black bases. The quills and wing-coverts are dark brown, edged with rufous, but are not chestnut as in the West-African *M. atrialatus*. The tail-feathers are blackish with rufous margins, and are not chestnut in the last-named species. Although the Tingasi specimen is a young male and shews traces of the black adult feathers being donned, the differences are not due to immaturity, as a male in change of plumage from Fanti has a chestnut back and chestnut tail-feathers, the latter more or less mottled with black. Mr. Jackson has also obtained the same *Megabias* in Equatorial Africa, and has described it as a distinct species, for which he will propose the name of *Megabias æquatorialis*.

#### 98. SMITHORNIS RUFILATERALIS.

*Smithornis rufilateralis* G. R. Gray; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 75 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 22; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 247 (1901); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 471 (1903).

- a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 20, 1902. "Nôme-kupe-mefan."
- b. ♂ ad. „ April 10, 1902.
- c. ♂ ad. „ Dec. 10, 1902.

I cannot discover any differences between these Efulen birds and a series from the Gold Coast in the Museum.

#### 99. SMITHORNIS ZENKERI.

*Smithornis zenkeri* Reichenow, Orn. MB. xi. p. 41 (1903: Bipindi, Kamerun); id. Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 724 (1903).

- a. ♀. Efulen, Jan. 2, 1903.

Compared with a typical (male) specimen of *S. sharpei* from Fernando Po, the Efulen bird appears to be paler, not so grey on the head, nor so deep orange-chestnut on the sides of the throat and the sides of the breast. In

*S. zenkeri* the colour of the latter parts is pale orange-rufous, not verging on chestnut. It must be remembered that the Efulen bird is a female, and a further series may shew the two species to be identical; but so far as we know at present they seem to be separable.

100. *ARTOMYIAS FULIGINOSA.*

*Artomyias fuliginosa* J. & E. Verr.; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 70 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 23; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 217 (1901); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 462 (1903).

- a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 1, 1901.
- b. ♀ imm. „ Jan. 31, 1902.
- c, d. ♂ ad. „ Mar. 14-17, 1902. "Kula."
- e. ♂ ad. „ April 15, 1902.

No. 193. ♂ ad. Efulen, Sept. 24, 1903.

Nos. 205, 212. ♀ ad. Efulen, Oct. 21, 1903.

No. 365. ♂ ad. Efulen, Feb. 29, 1904.

Nos. 368, 401. ♂ ♀. Efulen, Mar. 1, 26, 1904.

The sexes appear to be alike in colouring, but younger birds seem to be more distinctly mottled with black spots underneath, and to have rufescent margins to the feathers of the upper surface, as in a Sand-Martin (*Riparia*). Old birds appear to be more uniform and to lack these light margins. The female obtained on the 31st of January shews many traces of immaturity, and a male killed on the 14th of March has also remains of rufous margins to the feathers.

101. *ERYTHROCERCUS MACCALLI.*

*Erythrocerus maccalli* (Cass.); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 22; Sharpe, t. c. p. 250 (1901); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 494 (1903).

No. 15. ♀. River Ja, Jan. 1903.

No. 77. ♂. „ Feb. 1903.

No. 288. ♀. „ Dec. 21, 1903.

These specimens agree with a Congo example in the Museum.

102. *TROCHOCERCUS NIGROMITRATUS*.

*Trochocercus nigromitratus* Reichen. ; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 251 (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 500 (1903).

No. 114. ♂. Efulen, April 2, 1903. [Wing 2·5, tail 2·75.]

No. 407. ♀. Efulen, March 29, 1904. [Wing 2·6, tail 2·75.]

The specimen identified as a male has whitish lores and whitish tips to the chin-feathers, and therefore agrees with Dr. Reichenow's description of the adult female, which a young male would probably resemble.

The two specimens which I identify as *T. nigromitratus* are much lighter ashy below than *T. nitens*, which is more slaty blue in appearance, and I believe those mentioned below to be *T. nitens* ; but Mr. Bates will doubtless discover the relation of these Flycatchers on his return to Africa.

103. *TROCHOCERCUS NITENS*.

*Trochocercus nitens* Cass. ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 21 ; Sharpe, l. c. (1901) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 500 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 12, 1902. [Wing 2·5, tail 2·3.] "Abelebe."

No. 163. ♂ [imm. ?]. Efulen, May 23, 1903. [Wing 2·4, tail 2·3.]

No. 408. ♂ [imm. ?]. Efulen, Mar. 29, 1904. [Wing 2·4, tail 2·5.]

No. 84. ♀ [ad. ?]. River Ja, Feb. 1903. [Wing 2·4, tail 2·3.] "Kula."

I am by no means sure that the three slaty-blue birds supposed by me to be the young of *T. nitens* really belong to that species. The adult male has a distinct gloss on the back and on the black throat ; it is light bluish grey on the rest of the under surface, whereas the other three specimens are slaty blue and have no black on the throat.

Dr. Reichenow mentions in his work that specimens from Fanti and Togo appear to differ from those from



Cameroon and the Congo. This is the first time that I have been able to compare birds from these two localities, and there is no doubt in my mind that the Fanti bird is different. I describe it as :—

*TROCHOCERCUS REICHENOWI*, n. sp.

Similis *T. nitenti* Cass., sed crista longiore, pectore sordide cinerascente, abdomine concolore, nec albicante, et axillaribus cinerascensibus minime albis distinguendus.

104. *TCHITREA TRICOLOR*.

*Terpsiphone tricolor* (Fras.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 71 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 264 (1901).

*Tchitreia tricolor* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 504 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 13, 1902.

b. ♀ imm. „ May 17, 1902. "Abelebe."

No. 130. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 18, 1903.

No. 73. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 168. ♀ juv. Efulen, May 29, 1903.

No. 206. ♂ ad. „ Oct. 17, 1903.

No. 219. ♀ ad. „ Nov. 3, 1903.

The specimen No. 168 is apparently a young bird having the throat and crown grey like the back, but the rest of the under surface pale cinnamon, washed with the same slaty grey as the back. It is an extraordinary-looking specimen, but I fancy that I can see remains of grey on the breast of another young bird from Cameroon (*Crossley*).

105. *TCHITREA VIRIDIS*.

*Terpsiphone cristata* (Gm.); Sjöstedt, l. c. (1895); Sharpe, l. c. (1901).

*Tchitreia viridis* Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 21; id. Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 504 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 7, 1901. "Abelebe."

b. ♂ ad. „ Jan. 21, 1902.

c. ♂ imm. „ May 1902.

d. ♀ ad. „ Dec. 16, 1902.

Nos. 41, 45. ♂ ♀. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Abelebe."

No. 194. Efulen, Sept. 10, 1903. "Abelebe."

The specimen killed in January has the whole of the back and scapulars pure white, whereas the November male has the back steel-blue like the head.

106. TCHITREA RUFOCINEREA.

*Terpsiphone cristata*, pt., Sharpe, Cat. B. iv. p. 354 (1879); id. Hand-l. iii. p. 264 (1901).

*Tchitreia rufocinerea* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 507 (1903).

No. 81. ♂. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

This species has been rightly separated by Dr. Reichenow from *T. cristata* (which he prefers to call *T. viridis* P. L. S. Müll.), the female of which it much resembles; it may be distinguished by its clearer blue-grey colour and bright chestnut under tail-coverts. The head is also of a clearer blue-grey, as are also the sides of the neck.

I expect that this species will ultimately have to be called *Tchitreia melampyra* Verr. in Hartlaub's Orn. W.-Afr. p. 90. We have a typical specimen sent by Verreaux in 1856, which agrees exactly with the description. In the latter, however, he does not mention the rufous under tail-coverts.

107. ELMINIA LONGICAUDA.

*Elminia longicauda* (Swains.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 73 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 21; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 265 (1901); Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 496 (1903).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, July 7, 1902.

No. 19. ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1903.

No. 46. ♀ ad. „ Feb. 1903.

No. 265. ♂ ad. „ Dec. 15, 1903. "Ôse-minjombôk."

Nos. 331, 351. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Jan. 3, 11, 1904.

108. CORACINA AZUREA.

*Graucalus azureus* Cass.; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 76 (1895); Sharpe, t. c. p. 291 (1901).

*Coracina azurea* Reichen. Vög. Afrikas, ii. p. 516 (1903).

♂. Efulen, Dec. 31, 1901.

This specimen seems to be of a slightly deeper and more cobalt-blue, not so turquoisine-blue as the generality of examples from West Africa. It is, however, so closely approached by a specimen from Wasa on the Gold Coast that I cannot admit any specific difference.

109. CAMPOPHAGA QUISCALINA.

*Campophaga quiscalina* Finsch, Ibis, 1869, p. 189; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 76 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 298 (1901); Reichenow, t. c. p. 520 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 25, 1902.

110. CRINIGER CHLORONOTUS.

*Criniger chloronotus* (Cass.) ; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 96 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 41; Sharpe, t. c. p. 316 (1901).

a. Efulen, Dec. 29, 1902.

No. 389. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 24, 1904.

111. CRINIGER CALURUS.

*Criniger calurus* (Cass.) ; Sjöstedt, l. c. (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 37; Sharpe, l. c. (1901).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 3, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ Jan. 25, 1902.

No. 72. Ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 340. ♂ ad. „ Jan. 6, 1904.

No. 404. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 28, 1904.

No. 424. ♂ ad. „ April 4, 1904.

112. BLEDA SIMPLEX.

*Xenocichla simplex* (Temm.) ; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 99 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 37.

*Bleda simplex* Sharpe, t. c. p. 321 (1901).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 17, 1902. "Nkes."

b. ♀ ad. „ June 23, 1902.

c. ♀ ad. „ Dec. 22, 1902.

No. 88. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Nkes."

## 113. BLEDA TRICOLOR.

*Criniger tricolor* (Cass.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 97 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 317 (1901).

*Bleda icterina* (Bp.); Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxii. p. 14 (1899).

a. ♂ juv. 25 miles from Batanga, Dec. 9, 1901.

b. ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb. 20, 1902. "Ôto'o-bijak."

c. ♂ ad. ,, March 25, 1902.

d. ♀ ad. ,, April 13, 1902.

e. ♂ ad. ,, May 8, 1902.

Nos. 120, 127. ♂; 126. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 9-11, 1903.

No. 146. ♂ ad. Efulen, May 4, 1903.

No. 217. ♂ ad. ,, Nov. 1, 1903.

No. 382. ♀ ad. ,, March 23, 1904. "Oto'o-bijak."

Nos. 422, 423. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 4, 1904.

The males seem to be larger and have longer bills than the females.

Although Mr. Oberholser is doubtless right in stating that the oldest name of this species is *B. icterina* Bp., it is so obviously inconvenient to have the names *icterina* and *icterica* in the same genus that I think it will be better to adhere to Cassin's name of *B. tricolor*.

## 114. BLEDA SERINA.

*Bleda serina* (Verr.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 322 (1901).

*Andropadus serinus* id. Ibis, 1902, p. 93.

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, June 24, 1901. "Atya."

c. ♀ ad. ,, May 20, 1902.

d, e. ♂ ♀ ad. ,, June 19, 1902.

f. ♂. ,, Dec. 5, 1902. "Atya."

No. 332. ♂ ad. River Ja, Jan. 3, 1904.

## 115. BLEDA SYNDACTYLA.

*Xenocichla syndactyla* (Sw.); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 100 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 41.

*Bleda syndactyla* (Swains.); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 322 (1901); id. Ibis, 1902, p. 93.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 24, 1902. "Ntyoñ."

b. ♂ ad. ,, June 17, 1902.

No. 142. ♀ ad. Efulen, April 23, 1903. "Ntyoñ" or "Nti-éjak."

Nos. 27, 49. ♂ ♀. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 223. ♀. Efulen, Nov. 3, 1903.

The males have a much larger bill than the females, but do not differ in colour. The Camaroon and Gaboon birds are a trifle darker than those from the Gold Coast.

#### 116. BLEDA BATESI.

*Bleda batesi* Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 19 (1903).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 25, 1902. "Mali."

No. 204. ♂ ad. Efulen, Oct. 17, 1903.

Nos. 273, 290. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 17, 20, 1903.

This species is intermediate between *B. indicator* and *B. clamans*. Like the latter, the white outer tail-feathers have no dusky tips, and yet the lower abdomen is dusky, as in *B. indicator*, and not buff, as in *B. clamans*.

Of the three specimens received since I described this species, two have dusky tips to the outer tail-feathers, as in *B. indicator*. Whether in this species these caudal spots are signs of immaturity it is difficult to decide at present, but in twelve specimens from other parts of West Africa there is not a single one which has the outer tail-feathers unspotted.

#### 117. BLEDA CLAMANS.

*Xenocichla clamans* Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 97, Taf. x. (1895).

*Bleda clamans* (Sjöst.) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 322 (1901).

a. ♀ ad. River Como, 60 miles from Gaboon, July 22, 1896.

b. ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb. 5, 1902.

c. ♂ ad. „ May 19, 1902.

d. ♂ ad. „ March 22, 1904.

This seems to be a very distinct species, principally distinguished by its lighter coloration, fawn-coloured abdomen and under parts, and unspotted white outer tail-feathers.

## 118. BLEDA LEUCOPLEURA.

*Xenocichla leucopleura* (Cass.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 100 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 37.

*Bleda leucopleura* (Cass.); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 323 (1901).

a. ♀ ad. Como River, 60 miles from Gaboon, Aug. 3, 1896.

b. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 13, 1902. "Ngomejal."

No. 252. ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 12, 1903.

## 119. BLEDA NOTATA.

*Xenocichla notata* (Cass.); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 99 (1895); Reichenow, l. c.

*Bleda notata* (Cass.); Sharpe, l. c. (1901).

a. ♂ ad. Como River, 60 miles from Gaboon, July 30, 1896.

b. ♀ ad. Rio Benito, French Congo, March 10, 1899.

c. ♀ ad. Efulen, Dec. 28, 1901. "Ntyoñ."

d. ♂ ad. ,, Jan. 2, 1902.

e. ♂ ad. ,, May 14, 1902.

No. 37. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Ôlo-éjak."

No. 96. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 23, 1903.

f. ♂ ad. Efulen, April 20, 1903.

No. 222. ♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 3, 1903.

No. 395. ♂ ad. ,, March 25, 1904.

## 120. EURILLAS VIRENS.

*Eurillas virens* (Cass.); Sharpe, t. c. p. 324 (1901).

*Andropadus virens* Cass.; Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 94 (1895); Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 41, 1896, p. 36.

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 31, 1901. "Ôtok."

Nos. 393, 394. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, March 25, 1904.

These birds appear to me to be the true *E. virens*, but there is great variation in the colour of the under tail-coverts, and the various plumages, as in the case of the other species of the genus, require further examination.

## 121. EURILLAS GRACILIS.

*Chlorocichla gracilis* (Cab.); Sjöstedt, t. c. p. 95 (1895).

*Andropadus gracilis* Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 36.

*Stelgidillas gracilis* (Cab.); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 326 (1901).

a. ♀ juv. Efulen, June 3, 1901.

b. Ad. „ Jan. 1, 1902. “Ôtok.”

No. 67. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. “Tya-ôtok.”

Nos. 271, 289. ♂ ♀ ad. River Ja, Dec. 17, 21, 1903.

Nos. 337, 344. River Ja, Jan. 5, 6, 1904.

The grey throat distinguishes this species, which was previously unknown to me. I seem to have placed it in the wrong genus in my ‘Hand-list.’

So far as I can ascertain, the young are olive-greenish below, with brighter yellow in the centre of the abdomen, and have pale feet and base of lower mandible. It is, however, difficult to identify with certainty the immature specimens of these small Bulbuls, which are all very much alike.

#### 122. EURILLAS CAMERUNENSIS.

*Andropadus cameronensis* Reichenow; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 95 (1895).

*Eurillas cameronensis* (Reichen.); Sharpe, Ibis, 1902, p. 94.

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb. 8, 1902.

b. Ad. „ March 14, 1902. “Ôtok.”

No. 55. ♂. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 261. ♂ ad. River Ja, Dec. 15, 1903.

No. 371. ♀ ad. Efulen, March 11, 1904.

It seems a curious thing that three species of “Ôtok” should occur in the same district, and yet such would appear to be the case. I have named the series from Dr. Reichenow’s “Key” to the species of *Andropadus* (J. f. O. 1896, p. 63).

#### 123. EURILLAS EFULENENSIS, n. sp.

*Eurillas latirostris* (Strickl., part.); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 325 (1901).

a. ♀ ad. Efulen, July 27, 1901. “Ôtok.”

b. ♂ ad. „ Dec. 30, 1901.

c, d. ♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, Feb. 22, 24, 1902.

No. 141. ♂ imm. Efulen, April 22, 1903.

Nos. 254, 257, 259, 262. ♂ ♀ ad. et imm. River Ja, Dec. 14, 15, 1903.

No. 392. ♂ imm. Efulen, March 25, 1904.

The Fernando Po birds are the true *E. latirostris* (Strickl.) and the Gaboon and Congo specimens appear to me to be identical; the tail is decidedly reddish brown and the moustachial streak is of a brighter yellow than in the Camaroon birds.

The latter have a somewhat darker rufous-brown tail, greener upper surface, and a pale sulphur-yellow moustachial streak. I propose to call this form *E. efulenensis*. The bird from the Gold Coast—*E. congener* (Reichen.)—has a dusky brown tail, somewhat darker than in the Camaroon form, to which it is very closely allied, shewing the same sulphur-yellow moustachial streak. All three races are very much alike in colour and measurements, the latter being as follows:—

*E. latirostris* (Strickl.).—Fernando Po, seven males, wing 3·2 to 3·4 inches.

Fernando Po, four females, wing 2·9 to 3·2 inches.

Gaboon, five specimens, wing 3·0 to 3·3 inches.

Landana, Congo, one specimen, wing 3·3 inches.

*E. efulenensis*.—Efulen, five males, wing 3·1 to 3·4 inches.

Efulen, four females, wing 3·0 to 3·15 inches.

*E. congener* (Reichen.).—Gold Coast, six specimens, wing 2·9 to 3·2 inches.

#### 124. STELGIDILLAS GRACILIROSTRIS.

*Chlorocichla gracilirostris* (Strickl.); Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 95 (1895).

*Andropadus gracilirostris* Reichenow, J. f. O. 1896, p. 36.

*Stelgidillas gracilirostris* (Strickl.); Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 326 (1901).

a. ♂ ad. Efulen, Oct. 21, 1902. "Atya-ndô."

No. 244. ♀ ad. Efulen, Nov. 19, 1903.

No. 299. ♂ ad. River Ja, Dec. 23, 1903.

No. 328. ♂ ad. ,, Jan. 2, 1904.



125. *IXONOTUS GUTTATUS*.

*Ixonotus guttatus* J. & E. Verr. ; Sjöstedt, K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvii. p. 94 (1895) ; Sharpe, Hand-l. iii. p. 328 (1901).

a. ♀ ad. Como River, 60 miles from Gaboon, July 2, 1896.

b. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 3, 1902. "Ntyet yal."

c, d. ♂ ad. ,, Feb. 4, 1902.

e. ♀ ad. ,, May 21, 1902.

No. 74. ♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 341. ♂ ad. ,, Jan. 6, 1904.

Nos. 405, 409. ♂ ad. Efulen, March 29, 1904.

126. *PYCNONOTUS GABONENSIS*.

*Pycnonotus gabonensis* Sharpe ; Sjöstedt, l. c. (1895) ; Reichenow, J. f. O. 1894, p. 40, 1896, p. 36 ; Sharpe, l. c. p. 331 (1901).

a. ♂ ad. Como River, 60 miles from Gaboon, June 30, 1896.

b. ♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 7, 1902. "Nkwe'ele."

No. 60. ♀. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

No. 403. ♂ pull. Efulen, March 27, 1904.

It is interesting to note that the yellow on the under tail-coverts of the adult is also indicated in the young bird when scarcely fledged.

127. *PYCNONOTUS VIRIDESCENTIOR*, n. sp.

Similis *P. falkensteini*, sed saturatio. viridescentior, hypochondriis saturatius cinereis, et gutture lætiore flavo distinguendus. Long. tot. 7.0 poll., culm. 0.75, alæ 3.5, caudæ 3.0, tarsi 0.9.

a. ♀ juv. Efulen, May 22, 1902.

No. 87. ♂ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Atya-ndô."

Type of the species.

No. 267. ♂ ad. River Ja, Dec. 16, 1903.

This is a dark race of *P. falkensteini*, differing from the latter in the darker and greener colour of the upper surface and darker grey of the flanks, as well as in the deeper yellow of the throat.

[To be continued.]